

C 509 BC

In early republic, the Cal. had a cycle of 4 yrs. The first yr & the 3rd yr had 4 mos of 31 days, seven of 29 and one Feb. of 28. The second yr had a Feb. of 29 days and an intercalary month of 27 days; the 4th yr had a Feb. of 30 days and an intercalary month. (This in a 4 yr cycle that were four days too many)

509 BC

Etruscan kings were expelled  
from Rome.

The Republic was founded  
which expanded into Italy.

510 BC

Valerius + Lucius Junius Brutus  
founded the Republic.

509BC

Rome

Lucius Junius Brutus  
and Valerius founded the  
republic

509 BC

Rome

At the very beginning of the Republic, the two highest magistrates of all were known as Praetors.

By end of 4th cen BC, the highest magistrates were called Consuls.

For decades thereafter a praetor was the praetor urbanus (his duties confined to the city) thus freeing up the 2 Consuls for duties as war

leaders outside the city.

509 BC  $\rightarrow$  46 BC

Year

Chronologists

The Romans in Republican times designated the yrs by the names of the Consuls of the yr. Different dates for the foundation of Rome were set by QUINTUS FABIUS PICTOR, POLYBIUS, MARCUS PORCIUS CATO, MARCUS VERRIUS FLACCUS, & MARCUS TERENCE VARRO. Livy uses the epoch of Cato and other terms that of Fabius PICTOR. Modern Chronologists adopt VARRO's date for the founding of Rome (April 21, 753 BC)

<sup>AUC</sup>  
Because the yr 753 A.U.C. (anno urbis  
conditae, "from the founding of the City",)  
is the year 1 B.C. and 754 A.U.C. is the first  
yr of the Christian era, — to convert a date  
A.U.C. into modern reckoning: if smaller  
than 753 subtract yr A.U.C. from 754 for a  
B.C. date, or, if larger than 753, subtract  
from the yr # 753 for a yr since  
the birth of Christ



509B<sup>c</sup>

The 2 highest magistrates were known as Praetors

At end of 4<sup>th</sup> cen BC, the highest magistrates were being called Consuls; praetors were delegated to Ind. Just. For ~~centuries~~ decades there was only 1 praetor - the praetor urbanus

509 BC

Rome

There was an attempt by TARQUIN SUPERBUS to regain the throne.

The government was now represented by 2 Consuls: BRUTUS and COLLATINUS (He was soon succeeded by ~~PL~~ PUBLIUS VALERIUS).

509 BC

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Rome

the 7th king of Rome was TARQUINIUS  
SUPERBUS. (Etruscan origin)

He was expelled and the Republic  
formed because of his tyranny

509 BC → 340 BC

## Government ①

- (a) CONSULS - 2 Patricians elected annually by COMITIA CENTURIATA. They had briefly but not unlimited power (they had 12 lictors). They had the power to:
- ① Convene the popular Assembly and the Senate
  - ② Appoint the Senators
  - ③ Superintend the taking of the censuses
  - ④ Appoint 2 aediles (police - later they became treasurers) - PATRICIANS

- (5) With Comitia decide questions of war and peace.
- (b) DICTATOR - appointed in time of great danger by the SENATE for 6 months. He had absolute power (24 LICTORS).
- (c) The COMITIA CENTURIATA - now became the main Assembly, appointing the two consuls and having power to approve or REJECT all bills; but the wealthiest centuries voted first.

509 BC → 340 BC

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## Government (2)

- (d) SENATE - Consisted of 300 members appointed by the Consuls from among the Patricians & wealthy Plebeians
- (e) The Comitia Curiata - still existed but had lost all its power. The Patricians had practically entire control of the government and combined against the Plebeians. The Plebeians if wealthy were admitted to the

Senate but could hold no office in  
the state or church.

509 BC  $\rightarrow$  29 BC

Rome  
Was the time of the REPUBLIC



50782  
600 IC

1912 Dates J-BK

Capitol of Ancient Rome. - Citadel of Ancient Rome and site of the temple of JUPITER, the national sanctuary on the MONS CAPITOLINUS, the smallest of seven hills on which Rome was built. There were 2 summits, the south being the CAPITOLIUM proper, on which was the great temple of JUPITER, while the citadel was on the north summit. To TARQUINIUS PRISCUS is attributed the foundation of the great Temple

of Jupiter OPTIMUS MAXIMUS, JUNO, and MINERVA  
and to the Consul HORATIUS, its dedication in  
509 BC. The building was 3 cells, one for each  
of above.

State Criminals were thrown from  
that part of the mount called the TARPEIAN  
Rock

5098C

1812 Dates J-BK

From earliest times the people of Rome were divided into classes of the PATRICIANS or nobles and their clients or the PLEBIANS.

The history of Rome shows one long struggle between these classes. The Patricians wished to retain exclusive power, while the Plebeians claimed a share in the Government.

gradually concessions were forced  
from the nobles and power came  
into the hands of people at large

509 BC

1912 Dates\_ J-BK

CONSUL

An office in the government of Rome. The office was created in 509 BC on the expulsion of the Tarquins. They were 2 in number they held the entire power of the state both at home and abroad. Each was responsible for the acts of both. Gradually their power was limited and other offices were created to relieve them. The tenure of office was for 1.0 yr and the year was named after the Consul. They led the Army, presided at the meetings of the Senate, at elections, and at public

forerals. they wore a white toga with a purple ~~toga~~ band as badge of office. The consul sat in a curule chair and was attended by a band of 12 men called lictors, armed with the fasces, or ax bound with a bundle of rods. At first the office was limited to patricians, but the Licinian Rogations provided that one of the consuls be plebeian. In 342 BC, both consulships were open to the plebs but it was not until 215 BC that both consuls were plebs and one of these was quickly put out of office. In 162 BC both consuls were plebs and retained office. With the establishment of the empire under Augustus the old office was abolished.